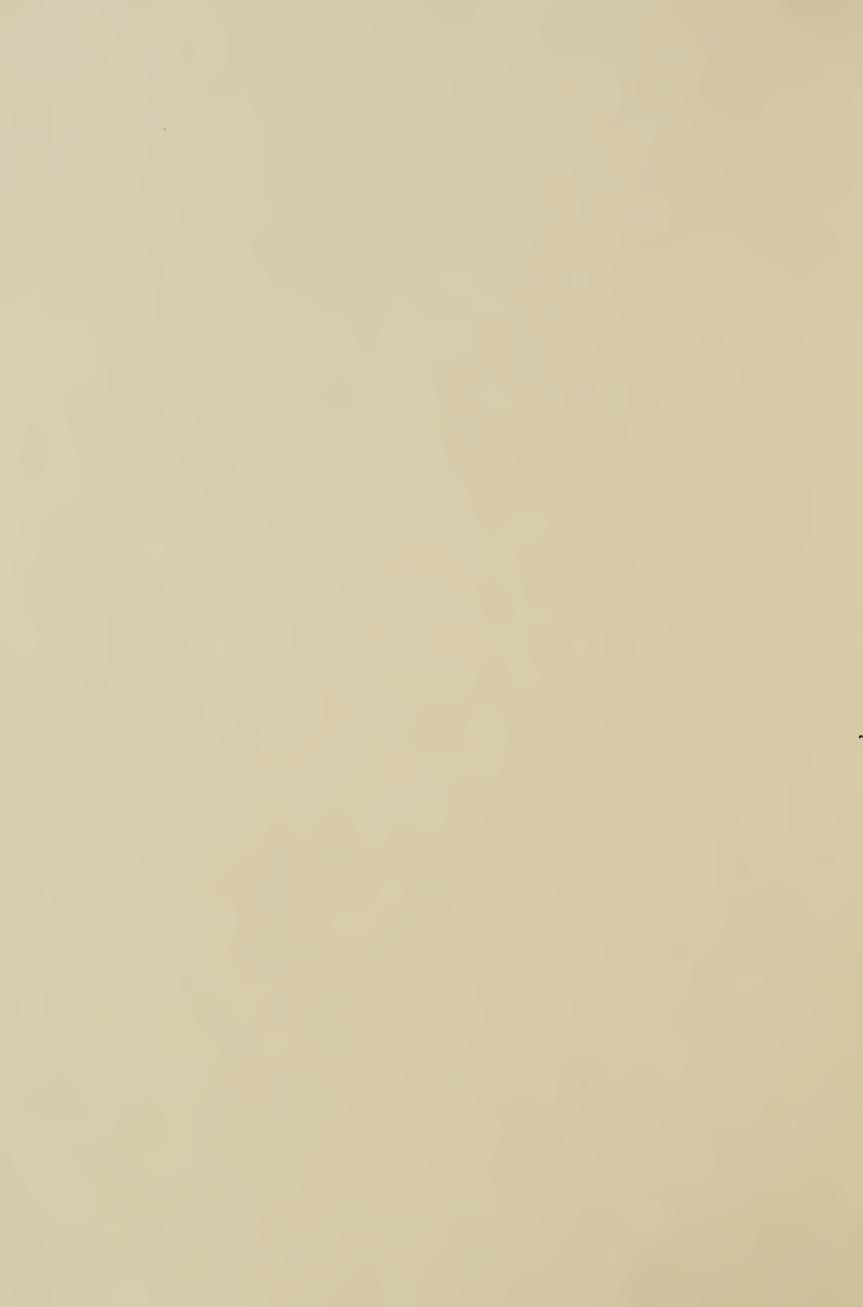
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IRIS FROM SEED

Those who find it difficult to establish some of the rarer Iris species will be interested in the following list of seeds. Iris seeds may be sown in the ground, in flower pots or in shallow wooden boxes or "flats." Any good garden soil will serve. Some will not germinate until the following Spring; therefore, be patient, and do not discard the plantings prematurely.

Per Pkt.	Per Pkt.
ALATA (The Winged Iris)—Dwarf bulbous	HEXAGONA-American species with large
species from Algeria. Winter flowering, blue-	"orchid" flowers of clear pure lilac marked
purple shades; sometimes white	with yellow
	HYACINTHINA—Attractive flowers of soft
ATROPURPUREA—(The Black Iris) Dwarf	
bearded type; purple and velevty black, na-	blue and sulphur yellow with brown vein
tive to Arabia	From Kansu China
BRACTEATA—Pacific coast species; dwarf.	INTERMEDIA—Mixed named varieties of
Yellow, viened brownish crimson	intermediate hybrids
BUCHARICASatiny white and yellow flow-	JUNCEA—(The Rush Leaved Iris) Sicilian
ers, in the axis of the leaves, like a corn-	bulb species with flowers of golden yellow20
stalk. When the flowers are pollenized, seed	
pods are produced resmbling miniature ears	KAEMPFERI—(Japanese Iris) For water gar-
of corn; bulbous species	dens; mixed shades
BULLEYANA—Lilac and pale yellow, blotch-	LACUSTRIS-Light blue flowers; rare and
ed with violet. Native to East China	very choice. Native of Great Lakes. Like a
CALIFORNICA—Dwarf native species. Mixed	miniature German Iris
shades	
CHRYSOFOR—Beautiful new hybrid of two	LAEVIGATA—(Japanese Iris) Smooth foliage
Chinese species (Chrysograpes x Forresti)	and fine deep blue or blue purple flowers20
very varied in color	LONGIPETALA—Native to California. Large
CHRYSOGRAPHES—Flowers of rich and deep	flowers, veined with violet on a white
shade of velevty violet purple. Native to	ground
China	MACROSIPHON—Native to California and
CHRYSOPHYLLA—Slender stems, light yel-	Oregon. Flowers vary from white to cream
low flowers Metive to the Mouthwestown	yellow and purple
low flowers. Native to the Northwestern	MILESI—Asian species. Flowers reddish pur-
states	ple with darker mottlings
CLARKEI—Flowers in all shades of blue vio-	MINUTA—Japanese species; golden yellow
let and ruddy purple. (Himalaicum species	flowers. Fine for rock gardens, very dwarf25
Standards: narrow and horizontal. Falls:	MISSOURIENSIS—Rocky Mountain variety.
large and drooping	Slender foliage and flowers of dark blue
DELAVAYI—Chinese species, with deep violet	veining on white ground
flowers	NAPALENSIS—(Dwarf Iris) Fragrant pale
DICHOTOMA—(Vesper Iris) Rosy lavender,	lavender flowers crested with yellow
marked and suffused with brown purple	PAVONIA—Dwarf bulbous species. From Asia
DOUGLASIANA-Pretty species of grassy	Minor. White, tinged sea green; purple
growth, flowers various shades of lilac,	blotch on falls
cream and rose. Native to California	PSEUDACORUS Gigantea-A water loving
ENSATA- Flowers variable; running from	species with bright yellow flowers on long
bright blue through lilac to red purple.	stems. Fine for water gardens
Native to Japan	PUMILA—Dwarf hardy plant spreading rap-
FALCIFOLIA—Two flowers of amethystine	idly in borders. Asian species. Has many
lavender carried on each slender stem25	color varities ranging from dark reddish
FOETIDISSIMA(Seed Pcd Iris) Purple	purple to light purple and yellow
flowers, bright scarlet red seeds	PHPDVI Westown appealed Low massing with
FOLIOSA—Fine blue lavender with patch of	PURDYI—Western species. Low growing with
white at the base of each segment. Native	beautiful cream colored flowers, lined
to Louisiana and other Southern states	purple
FONTANESI-From Barbary coast. Clear	REGELIO CYCLUS HYBRIDS—
light blue with falls banded in golden	Hoogiana50
yellow	Korolkowi
FORRESTI—Asian species. Clear yellow flow-	Stolonifera
ers about 15 inches tall	Stolonifera x Hebe
FULVA—American species. Copper colored	Stolonifera x Vaga
Iris Native to Southern states	Susiana x Stolonifera
GERMANICA—Tall bearded Iris mixed	Susiana x Charon
shades	Susiana x Hebe
GLADYN—See Foctidissima	Vaga
	RETICULATA—Beautiful rich violet marked
GRACILIPES—Crested dwarf Iris from Japan	
Light pinkish mauve	deep gold. Fragrant, bulbous species for
GRAMINEA—Fragrant blue flower, good for	rock gardens
cutting. Native to Southern and Central	ROSSI—Rock garden Iris from North China.
Europe	Large flowers, veined and shaded blue pur-
GIGANTICOERULEA—(Blue Delta Iris) Pure	ple on white ground
corrulean blue with yellow crest and white	SAMBUCINA— Tall handsome Iris with clar-
veining	et purple flowers. Carry scent of Elder
HALOPHILIA—Flowers of white or creamy	blossom
yellow veined with purple. Native to Persia	SETOSA—(Alaska Iris) Large blue b'ossoms
Hardy	sometimes veined with deeper shade; free
HARTWEGGI—(The Foothill Iris) Flowers	flowering
pale yellow or lilac. Native to California	SIBIRICA—Native to central Europe. Lilac
Dwarf	blue flowers. Strong grower

Per Pkt. SIBIRICA—Perry's Blue A very fine variety of this popular species	TRICUSPIS—Rich violet flowers .Japanese species. Dwarf habit; rare
SINTENISI—Native to Southern Europe. Rare species. Beautiful violet flowers	ope. (Winter Blooming Iris Pale blue fragrant flower
that last only half a day, like a Tigridia	VERSICOLOR CLARET CUP—Large flowers of deep glowing wine red. Native to to some Eastern states
red purple range. Suitable for pools Aurea—Tall, deep yellow	rockery species. Native Western species
Ochroleuca—(Gold Banded Iris) Ivory white flowers painted with gold. Hardy	ers in vast range of colors
TENAX—Oregon Iris. Flowers vary from deep rich red-purple to palest pearly grey. Dwarf	beauty in wide range of colors and markings .25 XIPHIUM—(Spanish) Smaller than Dutch Excels in color range

LILIES FROM SEED

Growing Lilies from seed is very interesting, and in some instances, it is more satisfactory than planting the bulbs. It requires from two to three years to obtain a flowering size bulb from seed. Some varieties of Lily seed germinate very quickly, while others remain in the ground one year before making any sign of growth. Therefore, care should be taken in not destroying the boxes or beds containing Lily seeds. The seeds may be grown either in the summer or the fall.

When the seedlings are large enough to hand, they may be transplanted to a permanent location.

a permanent location.	
Per Pkt.	Per Pkt.
AMABILE—Grenadine red; spotted black	HUMBOLDTI Magnificum—Tall graceful stems bearing whorls of golden orange flowers variably spotted and stained with rich red
CALLOSUM—Orange red self. Rare, beautiful .15 CANDADENSE—Dainty hardy lily with nod- ding bell-shaped blooms. Varying from red to yellow. Maroon dotted	KELLOGGI—Dainty reflexed flowers of mauve pink, sometimes banded with cream or dotted maroon. Fragrant
CANDIDUM—The white Madonna or Annun-	LONGIFLORUM—(The Easter Lily) Snowy white, fragrant trumpet shaped blooms20
ciation Lily. Hardy	LOWI—Pendant bell-shaped flowers hung from slender stems. Sweet scented, creamy white variably dotted with olive brown40
fragrant	MACROPHYLLUM—Funnel-shaped rose lavender flowers carried in spikes
blooming	and spotted
CONCOLOR—(The Red Star Lily) Hardy dwarf lily. Star-like flowers of bright ver- milion	Album—A pretty and desirable form of Martagon. Pure white form and very easy to grow from seed
CORDIFOLIUM—Large heart-shaped leaves White flowers marked violet brown	Dalmaticum—Martagon strain with flowers of deep black purple
CROCEUM—Orange Lily. Bright orange, erect flowers. June, July	MAXIMOWICZI—Red orange dotted rich brown
yellow at base, shading to red. Sometimes dotted black	MEDEOLOIDES—Orange red with few purple spots
shaped flowers of varying red apricot or yellow	NEILGHERRENSE—A magnificent species from the Nilghiri hills of lower India. Fra-
FORMOSANUM Leucanthum—Tall pure white form	grant and large flowered; cream colored shading deeper
GIGANTEUM—Fragrant drooping flower trumpets of pure white, shaded rich green purple	NEPALENSE—Rare Lily. Flowers are pale yellow deeply stained purple within. Best handled in pots or the cool greenhouse in the north

Per	Pkt. Per	Pkt.
OCHRACEUM—A variable Lily in both color and form. Flowers stained violet on a ground color that ranges from cream to	RUBELLUM—Dainty little Lily with several small sweet scented flaring flowers of rose pink	l = 15
deep yellow	flowers of pure white within, outside a rich brown	l 20
parkyi—Beautiful species, large bright yellow flowers, slightly spotted, delicate	crossing L. Sargentiae x Regale. Grows taller and stronger stemmed, with larger	5
perfume	ly tinted blooms	20
with scarlet	thick rugged petals, as if carved in alabaster	25
to burnt maroon toward the tips and are richly spotted maroon	brilliant carmine rose, shaded on a white	2
white trumpets with slight purple suffusion on reverse. Pleasing fragrance	SULPHUR GALE—Beautiful new hybrids, flowers ranging from white to sulphur, with	•
brilliant scarlet flowers. Hardy; June blooming	SUPERBUM—Very showy, bog-loving Lily,	
PRINCEPS—A fine hybrid between L. Regale and L. Sargentiae	brown(The Coral Lily) Dwarf,	20
low, spotted black; distinct foliage	recurved flowers of most intense coral	1
ROEZLI—Stem slender, leaves crowded, very long and slender:	WASHINGTONIANUM—Opens pure white, but flowers become suffused with bright	t
RUBESCENS—Pale lilac trumpets shaded dar-	.35 WILLMOTTIAE—One of the finest although little known. Graceful habit, slender foliage	1 2
ker	.25 and vivid orange red flowers	30

SEEDS OF BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTED PLANTS

Growing bulbous plants from seed is a most fascinating pursuit, if one has the patience to wait one to three years for flowers. There is no particular difficulty attached to this work. It is only essential to bear in mind that the seeds of most bulbs are slower to germinate than those of annuals, often taking from six weeks to a year to break ground. A good method for growing these seeds in small lots is to prepare some good potting soil, and sow them in pots. These should not be subjected to severe cold, or allowed to dry out at any time. Seeds should be covered twice their own depth, preferably sifting the soil over them, and pressing down with a smooth block of wood. A mulch of peat will help to conserve moisture at the surface.

Many of the seeds in the following list are grown in our trial garden. Others are obtained from collectors and botanical gardens in foreign countries. Many bulbs can be obtained only by growing from seed on account of importation restrictions. The greatest care is taken to supply the very best seed, true to name. If possible, kindly give second and third choice in case some items have been sold out. Packets usually contain from 25 to 100 seeds each, according to the value. Very rare varieties have from 6 to 12 seeds

Per Pkt.	I CI I K
ACHIMENES—Mixed	ALSTROEMERIA—Mixed
AGAPANTHUS umbellatus—Blue20	AMARYLLIS belladonna major-Pink, fra-
Umbellatus albus—White	grant
ALBUCA major—White and green	(See also Hippeastrum.)
Minor—Yellow and green25	ANEMONE de Caen—Single mixed
ALLIUM azureum—Deep sky blue	St. Brigid—Double and semi-double mixed .25
Cernum—Pink25	His Excellency—Vivid scarlet
Ciliatum—White	ANOMATHECA—See Lapeyrousia.
Cyaneum-Blue, dwarf	ANTHOLYZA aethiopica—Orange
Falcifolium—Deep rose, dwarf	ANTIGONON leptopus (Queen's Wreath)—
Flavum—Yellow, South Africa	Pink
Moly—Sulphur yellow	ARISAEMA draconitium—Bright green
Neapolitanum—White, good cut flower20	Griffithi—Rich purple, green veins; fine35
Ostrowskianum—Purple	Himalayan species—Mixed
Peninsulare—Deep pink	Triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit)—Purple and
Roseum—Pale rose, tall	green
Schoenoprasum—Light purple	Wallichiana—Brown, striped white
Snowball—Snow white, tall	ARISTEA capitata—Deep blue
Sphaerocephalum—Lilac-purple, very tall25	Lucida—Wedgewood blue
Spitaerocephatum—Litae-purple, very can20	Duciua Wedgewood Dide

Per Pkt.	Per Pkt
ARUM italicum—White, tinged green	CYCLAMEN Crimson King—Crimson
ASCLEPIAS curassavica—Scarlet	Magnificum—White with carmine eye
Tuberosa—Orange	CYRTANTHUS mackeni—White
BABIANA—Cape Irid, similar to Sparaxis. Cream	Parviflorus—Scarlet, tall
Stricta—Blue shades mixed	DIERAMA pulcherrima—Cape Irid, like a very tall Ixia. Graceful racemes of nodding. bud-
BEGONIA—Tuberous rooted. Single—White, pink, scarlet or mixed	like flowers in shades of pink
Frilled—Mixed	EREMURUS bungei perfectus—Golden orange .25 Himalaicus—Snowy white
Lloydi—For hanging baskets. Mixed	Turkestanicus—Brown, edged white
BELAMCANDA sinensis (Blackberry Lily)— Iris family. Orange, spotted red	Rainbow—White, yellow, salmon and lilac, mixed
rooted plant, with maroon flowers	FRITILLARIA biflora (California)—Chocolate
orchid; amethyst-purple	Delphinensis (tubaeformis) (Europe)—Wine- purple, spotted yellow
Brodiaea or Allium	Lanceolata (Checker Lily) (California)— Purple, checkered greenish yellow
BRODIAEA coccinea—Scarlet, green tips25 Coronaria—Purple, wax-like	Meleagris (Guinea Hen Flower (Europe)— Mixed
Laxa—Violet-purple	Recurva (California)—Scarlet and yellow25 GALANTHUS nivalis (Snowdrop)—White, tipped green
Volubilis—Rose-pink; twining stem	GALTONIA candicans (Giant Summer Hyacinth)—White, bell-shaped flowers; tall20 Princeps—White, marked green; shorter25
CALOCHORTUS albus—Pearly white	GEISSORHIZA hirta—Cape Irid, allied to Ixia. Bright red
Kennedyi—Flame-colored	GLORIOSA superba (Climbing Lily)—Lily-like flowers, red and yellow
Maweanus—Lavender and white, dwarf20 Splendens—Deep purple	HEDYCHIUM garderianum (Garland Lily)— Yellow
segment, yellow center	HEMEROCALLIS—Pale yellow, gold and orange, mixed
Vesta—Hybrids, many colors mixed	bling a Tigridia or Homeria in shape. Bright yellow
CHIONODOXA luciliae—Blue and white25 CHLIDANTHUS fragrans—Yellow25 CHLOROGALUM pomeridianum — Native	white
bulb; many feathery white flowers on tall stems	like the "Peacock Iris" (Moraea glaucopis) in habit and shape of flower. Bright red20
CHRYSOBACTRON hookeri — Asphodel-like plant from New Zealand. Golden yellow flowers	HYACINTHUS amethystinus—Light blue25 Azureus—Muscari-like; blue, fragrant25 Candicans—See Galtonia.
CLIVIA miniata—Amaryllis-like; orange35 COLCHICUM autumnale—Crocus-like; fall blooming. Mauve or purple	Orientalis (Dutch Hyacinth)—Mixed
COMMELINA coelestis (Sky Flower)—Blue25 Coelestis alba—White	IXIA incarnata (Clanwilliam Bluebell)
COOPERIA drummondi (Rain Lily)—White .15 Pedunculata—White; larger	Maculata—Orange and yellow shades, red eye
CORYDALIS tuberosa—Lilac-pink; fern-like foliage	Micrandra—Old rose, black eye
MooreiPink	Spectabilis
ately after they are ripe, as they do not keep long in storage.	IXIOLIRION pallasi (montanum)—Pretty Alpine bulbs, allied to Alstroemeria. Umbels of blue flowers



Per I	Pl-+	Per P	b.
LACHENALIA (Cape Cowslip)—A lovely group of Cape bulbs, allied to Scilla, Great diversity of form and coloring.	K.	ROSCOEA cautleoides—Allied to Hedychium. Tuberous root. Flowers soft yellow, like a Gladiolus	
Aurea—Deep orange		SCILLA campanulata (Wood Hyacinth)— Mixed	
Pendula—Yellow and red, tips red-purple		Italica—Pale blue, fragrant	$\overline{.2}$
Pustulata—White, tinged red		Nutans (English Bluebell)—Mixed	
Reflexa—Creamy yellow, well opened Roodiac—Deep blue		Peruviana—This is erroneously called "Cu-	
Tricolor-Yellow, green and red-purple	.25	ban Lily" or "Peruvian Hyacinth" by many dealers. It is a native of the Mcdi-	
Unicolor—Purple		terrancan region. Fine, large spikes of	
Unifolia—White, tinged red or blue		blue flowers, in various shades. Distinct	
LAPEYROUSIA—Cape Irid, related to Free-	,	Sibirica (Siberian Bluebell)—Rich blue SISYRINCHIUM bellum—Like a miniature	. Z
sia.		Iris, with regular, 6-parted flowers. Blue	.2
Cruenta—Rose-carmine		Iridifolium—Primrose yellow	.2
Cruenta alba—White		Striatum—Bright yellow, striped darker	
Juncea—Rose-pink LATHYRUS tuberosus—Tuberous rooted per-	.20	SPARAXIS Ariadne—White, outside violet Fire King—Brilliant scarlet, yellow eye	
ennial, allied to the Sweet Pea. Rose, fra-		Grandiflora alba—White	.2
grant	.25	Grandifiora atropurpurea—Rich purple	
LEUCOCORYNE ixioides odorata—Closely al-		Jeanette—Soft rose, white eye	
lied to Milla biflora. Native of Chile. Flowers light blue, fragrant	25	Tubiflera—Light yellow; distinct species	
LIBERTIA grandiflora—New Zealand Irid,	.20	SPARONIA—Hybrid between Sparaxis and	
like Moraea. Fine white flowers	.25	Tritonia. Mixed	.3.
MILLA biflora (Mexican Star Flower)-Pure		SPREKELIA formosissima (Jacobean Lily)— Fine dark crimson flowers	.21
white. Intensely fragrant in evening	.25	STENANTHIUM robustum — Panicles of	_
MORAEA-This genus is found principally in		creamy white flowers	.20
South Africa, and replaces Iris in that re-		STREPTANTHERA cuprea—Closely allied to Sparaxis. Prevailing color combination is	
gion. Resembles Iris closely. Iridioides johnsoni—White, marked with li-		tango red, with purple zone and yellow	
lac and yellow; tall	.20	eye: som_what variable. Mixed	.23
Polystachya—Lilac		TIGRIDIA pavonia rosca—Rose-pink, center	0.1
Spathacea—Yellow, marked purple		mottled	2:
Tripetala—Clear blue		mon, crimson, scarlet and lavender	2:
MUSCARI armeniacum (Grape Hyacinth)—	.20	TRICYRTIS hirta (Japanese Toad Lily)—	
Deep cobalt blue; large	.20	White, shaded violet. Leaves and stems	9/
Heavenly Blue—Sky blue	.15	downy TRILLIUM ovatum (Wake Robin)—Snowy	3(
NARCISSUS bulbocodium citrinus (Hoop Pet-		white suffused pink	2
ticoat Daffedii)—Clear yellow, dainty		TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker)—Hybrids, mixed.	25
Cyclamineus—Yellow, reflexed		TRITONIA—Cape Irid, related to Sparaxis. Crocata—Flamz-scarlet, dwarf	2:
Poeticus—White, scarlet eye		Deusta—Orange	2
Triandrus albus (Angels' Tears Daffodil)—	0.5	Lineata-White to pink; Gladiolus-like	
Creamy white	.35 25	Securigera—Copper red	25
Short Cupped Varieties—Mixed		TULIPA kaufmanniana (Water Lily Tulip)	26
NERINE—Mixed Hybrids		-Creamy white, splashed carmine on re-	
NOTHOSCORDUM fragrans—Tropical American bulb, allied to Brodiaea. Umbels of		verse; yellow center; dwarf	28
white flowers, on tall stems. Delicate fra-		Sprengeri—Scarlet, yellow margin, brown eye	2 F
grance	.15	Sylvestris—Yellow, fragrant	
NYMPHAEA (Water Lily).	0.5	Species mixed	25
Bissetti—Clear pink Dentata superba—Pure white	.25	Breeders mixed—Tail, late; largest sorts	20
George Huster-Rich crimson. Hybrid	.30	Darwin mixed—Similar to Breeder group	
Sturtevanti-Bright red	.25	URGINEA maritima (Medicinal Squill)—Scil-	
Zanzibarensis azurea—Bright blue Mixed		la-like. White flowers with brown keels	25
ORNITHOGALUM lacteums—White; large	•20	VELTHEIMIA viridifolia—Broad, glossy dark green foliage, with wavy edges. Flowers	
spike		Tritoma-like, coral pink	35
Pyramidale—White, green stripe on reverse		WACHENDORFFIA thryrsiflora—South Afri-	
Thyrsoides (Chincherinchee)—White; fine Thyrsoides aureum—Golden yellow		can streamside evergreen. Foliage Tigridia- like. Flowers yellow and russet, on tall	
Thyrsoides kewense—Pale yellow		stems	25
OSTROWSKIA magnifica (Giant Bell-flower)		WATER LILY—See Nymphaea.	
—Pale blue; tuberous rooted	.25	WATSONIA angusta—Orange-scarlet	
PANCRATIUM maritimum (Sea Daffodil)— Pure white, fragrant	.15	Beatricis—Deep orange; evergreen	۷5
PARADISEA liliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily)—		liage narrow, evergreen	
Spikes of snowy white flowers	.25	MarginataRose-red	30
PHLOMIS tuberosa—Tuberous-rooted plant, allied to Salvia. Spikes of rose-purple flow-		Meriana—Varies from rose to white	
ers	.25	Versfeldi—White	
PHORMIUM tenax (New Zealand Flax)—A		ZEPHYRANTHES ajax—Golden yellow	25
noble plant, grown for its giant, Iris-like	25	Candida—White	
foliage. 6 to 9 feet	.25	Carinata—Rose; large	
bulb. Bluish white flowers; dwarf	.25	ZYGADENUS fremonti—California bulb allied	0
RANUNCULUS French mixed—White, yellow,		to Camassia. Spikes of cream-colored flow-	0 -

SEEDS OF ANNUALS AND PERENNIALS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING

Following the name of each plant will be found initial letters, designating its general character. "A" stands for "annual," "B" for "biernial," "P" for "perennial," "H" for "hardy," "HH" for "half-hardy," and "T" for "tender."

"H" for "hardy," "HH" for "half-hardy,	"and "I" for "tender."
Per Pkt.	Per Pkt.
	DELPHINIUM (HP)—Perennial larkspurs, in
ABRONIA (HHP)—Trailing rockery plant;	many lovely shades of blue and purple.
pink	. (3)
ACHILLEA "The Pearl" (HP)—Pure white .15	cut
ALYSSUM (HA)—Fragrant flowers; white,	Wrexham Hollyhock-Fine English hybrids .50
yellow, lavender or mixed	
ANCHUSA italica (HP)—Gentian blue	Vanderbilt Hybrids—Lighter shades prevail .50
	Chageda Hybrids—Our own selection of the
Blue Bird (HA)—Rich indigo blue	best English strains
Capensis (HA)—Like a large Forget-me-	DIANTHUS caryophyllus (Carnation) (HP).
not	Chabaud's Giant Improved—Rose, white,
ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) (HP).	yellow, crimson, rcd or mixed
Medium Tall Varieties—Amber Queen, Crim-	DIGITALIS (Foxglove) (HP)—Tall spikes of
son Queen, Golden Queen, silver-pink, or-	lovely thimble-shaped bells; pink, white,
ange-scarlet, clear yellow, pure white, or	purple or mixed
in m.xture	ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) (HHP)
Giant Varieties-Apple Blossom (rose and	Fine mixed, many colors
white), Canary Bird, Copper King, Old	Ramona—Frilled, coppery gold, pink shad-
Gold, Snowflake, the Rose, or in Mixture .25	ing
*	FELICIA amelloides (Blue Marguerite)
AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (HB).	(HHP)—Sometimes known as Agathea co-
Chrysantha—Yellow	elestis. Sky blue
Coerulea—Blue and white	GAILLARDIA grandiflora "Dazzler" (HP)—
Long-spurred Hybrids-Blue, pink, or mixed .25	Fine new strain; very choice
	GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy) (HHP)—Mixed .50
Long-spurred Hybrids—Orange and scarlet	GEUM (HP)—Showy flowers, like little roses,
shades; new	on long stems; good for cutting.
Mrs. Scott Elliott Strain—Long-spurred hy-	Mrs. Bradshaw—Bright scarlet
brids, mixed	Lady Strathdene—Large, yellow
ARCTOTIS grandis (HHA)—Daisy-like; white,	Orange Queen—Hybrid between the above25
reverse lilac-blue, blue center	GODETIA (HA)—Covered with brilliant, sat-
ARMERIA formosa (Sea Pink) (HP)-Bright	iny flowers until frost. Double mauve, crim-
pink	
ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy) (HP)—These are	GYPSOPHILA elegans (HP)—White. Good
not to be confused with the "Asters" sold	filler in bouquets. Sometimes called "Baby's
by florists, which resemble Chrysanthemums.	Breath'
The latter will be found under Callistephus.)	IBERIS (Candytuft) (HA)—Lavender, rose,
They are native plants, blooming in the fall,	lilac, white or mixed
with masses of single flowers ranging from	IMPATIENS (Balsam) (TA)—Mixed
white to purple. Mixed	LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Pea) (HP)
BARTONIA aurea (HA)—Bright yellow10	—A good hardy climber, with pea-shaped
BELLIS perennis (English Daisy) (HP)—	flowers. Red, pink, white or mixed
Double pink, red, white or mixed	LOBELIA Crystal Palace—Fine blue bodder10
CALENDULA (Cape Marigold) (HHA)—	LUPINUS hartwegi (HA)Rose, dark blue,
Shades of orange, yellow and cream, mixed .10	sky blue, white or mixed
Sensation—Orange, golden yellow center25	Polyphyllus (HP)—Rose, blue, white or
Radio—Petals curled and twisted; new25	mixed
CAMPANULA medium (Canterbury Bell)	MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not) (HP)—
(HB)—Pink, blue or mixed	Pink, blue, white or mixed
Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer)—Pink,	PANSY (Viola tricolor) (HHP).
blue, white or mixed	
CARDIOSPERMUM halicacabum (Balloon	mixed
Vine) (TA)—Dainty vine. White flowers,	Chageda Mixture—Best selection from lead-
followed by balloon-like green pods	ing strains
CENTAUREA cyanus (Cornflower) (HA)—	Swiss Giant—New strain, with large flow-
Blue, pink, white or mixed	ers, long stoms, and unusual colors
Imperialis (Sweet Sultan) (HHA)—Rose,	PENSTEMON barbatus (Chelone) (HP)—Cor-
lavender, purple, white or mixed	al red
CHEIRANTHUS allioni (Alpine Wallflower) (HHB)—Brilliant orange	
CHRYSANTHEMUM carinatum (Painted	good for cutting
Daisy) (TA)—Brilliant colors, mixed15	
Shasta Daisy (HP)—Hybrid between C.	improved strain of thtis old favorite. Rose,
maximum and C. leucanthemum. Large	flesh, azure, scarlet, black, white or mixed10
single white flowers, 5 inches across. (The	STOCK (Matthiola incana) (HA).
variety "Alaska")	
CINERARIA (HHA)—Mixed hybrids	
CLARKIA (HA)—Dauble salmon, scariet,	pink, crimson, lavender, violet, canary,
pink or mixed	
COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora (HP)—An	VIOLA cornuta (Tufted Pansies)—A sheet of
improved strain of the well-known single .10	color throughout the season. Blue, yellow,
The state of the s	
Flore pleno—Double; new; very attractive .25	white or mixed

